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28 Canada International Enterprises Ltd.;  
Olivon Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; Joe  
Lupica; Corey Lee; Dave Anderson;  
Laurence Huen; Olivon USA; and  
Pacific Telescope Corp.

19  
20 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
21  
22 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN JOSE DIVISION**

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IN RE TELESCOPES ANTITRUST  
LITIGATION

Case No. 5:20-cv-03642-EJD

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND  
MOTION OF DEFENDANTS TO  
DISMISS THIRD AMENDED  
COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO  
FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6);  
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS  
AND AUTHORITIES**

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:  
SPECTRUM SCIENTIFICS LLC, et al.  
Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
CELESTRON ACQUISITION, LLC, et  
al.. Defendants.

Judge: Hon. Edward J. Davila  
Date: February 24, 2022  
Time: 9:00 am  
Ctroom: 4 (5<sup>th</sup> Floor)

1 **TO ALL PARTIES AND TO THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:**

2 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on February 24, 2022, at 9:00 a.m., or as  
 3 soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, before the Honorable Edward J. Davila of  
 4 the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, in Courtroom  
 5 4 on the 5th floor of the above-captioned court located at 280 South 1st Street, San  
 6 Jose, California 95113, Defendants Celestron Acquisition, LLC; David Shen; Sylvia  
 7 Shen; Jack Chen; Jean Shen; Suzhou Synta Optical Technology Co., Ltd.; Nantong  
 8 Schmidt Opto-Electrical Technology Co. Ltd.; Synta Technology Corp.; SW  
 9 Technology Corporation; Synta Canada International Enterprises Ltd.; Olivon  
 10 Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; Joe Lupica; Corey Lee; Dave Anderson; Laurence Huen;  
 11 Olivon USA; and Pacific Telescope Corp. (collectively “Moving Defendants”) will  
 12 and hereby do move this Court to dismiss the Third Amended Consolidated Class  
 13 Action Complaint (the “Third Amended Complaint”).

14 This Motion is made pursuant to Fed. Rule of Civ. Proc. 12(b)(6) on the  
 15 grounds that Plaintiffs cannot state claims for which relief can be granted. More  
 16 specifically:

17 1. Plaintiffs have not sufficiently stated any claims against Jack Chen;  
 18 Jean Shen; Suzhou Synta Optical Technology Co., Ltd.; Nantong Schmidt Opto-  
 19 Electrical Technology Co. Ltd.; SW Technology Corporation; Synta Canada  
 20 International Enterprises Ltd.; Olivon Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; Olivon USA; and  
 21 Pacific Telescope Corp.;

22 2. Plaintiffs’ pre-2013 claims are barred by the doctrine of laches and the  
 23 applicable statutes of limitation;

24 3. Plaintiffs have not sufficiently stated a pre-2013 claim under the  
 25 Sherman Act, Section 1;

26 4. Plaintiffs have not sufficiently stated a pre-2013 claim under the  
 27 Sherman Act, Section 2;

28 5. Plaintiffs have not sufficiently stated a pre-2013 claim under the

Clayton Act, Section 7; and

6. Plaintiffs have not sufficiently stated claims under state law, or alternatively, this Court should decline to exercise jurisdiction over those claims.

This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, all of the pleadings, files, and records in this proceeding, all other matters of which the Court may take judicial notice, and any argument or evidence that may be presented to or considered by the Court prior to its ruling.

DATED: October 12, 2021

# WEINBERG GONSER, LLP

By: /s/ Christopher Frost  
CHRISTOPHER FROST  
Attorneys for Moving Defendants

DATED: October 12, 2021

EISNER, LLP

By: /s/ *Amber Henry*  
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# MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## I. INTRODUCTION

This Court should grant the instant Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint. Having had ample opportunity to remedy the pleading infirmities which plagued the Complaint, dated June 1, 2020, the First Amended Complaint, dated July 17, 2020, and the Second Amended Complaint, dated October 19, 2020, and continue to plague the Third Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs should not be given yet another “bite at the apple.”

9 By Order dated June 2, 2020, this Court previously granted in part Moving  
10 Defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint on the basis that  
11 Plaintiffs failed to state valid causes of action for the time period of 2005 to 2012,  
12 and had not sufficiently alleged against various named defendants active  
13 involvement in the alleged anti-trust conspiracy. As demonstrated below, in their  
14 Third Amended Complaint Plaintiffs have not only failed to remediate the pleading  
15 deficiencies identified in the Court's prior ruling, but have now confirmed why that  
16 ruling was correct and should hold. Plaintiffs still cannot properly plead claims  
17 against all Moving Defendants for the 2005 to 2012 time period or against various  
18 Moving Defendants for any time period—despite having initiated this action more  
19 than 16 months ago and having replied the complaint three times now.<sup>1</sup> This Motion  
20 should be granted without leave to amend.

<sup>1</sup> BraunHagey & Borden is in possession of strikingly voluminous records from the *Orion* litigation, and yet can only identify exhibits of alleged misconduct dated 2013 and later. If there were more to the 2005 to 2012 “story,” they would have pled it by now.

1 **II. PLAINTIFFS CANNOT SUSTAIN CLAIMS FOR THE 2005 TO 2012**  
 2 **CLASS PERIOD**

3 As this Court correctly noted in granting in part Moving Defendants' motion  
 4 to dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs failed to allege any  
 5 actionable conduct prior to 2013. Plaintiffs' Third Amended Complaint does  
 6 nothing to remedy that failure:

7 **A. Plaintiffs Cannot State A Pre-2013 Clayton Act §7 Claim**

8 In the Third Amended Complaint, as in their prior complaints, Plaintiffs cite  
 9 to Clayton Act §7 in the caption and the second cause of action, but never again  
 10 mention the Act, let alone show how the elements are met, for good reason. They  
 11 cannot plausibly state a claim, particularly for the time period of 2005 to 2012.

12 "The Clayton Act § 7 prohibits a corporation from acquiring the stock or  
 13 assets of another corporation 'in any line of commerce' in which the effect 'may be  
 14 substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly.'" 15 U.S.C. §  
 15 18. *Reyn's Pasta Bella, LLC v. Visa U.S.A.*, 259 F. Supp. 2d 992, 1003, 1004 (N.D.  
 16 Cal. 2003), aff'd sub nom., 442 F.3d 741 (9th Cir. 2006).

17 Under Section 7, a plaintiff "must allege that the acquisition will create an  
 18 appreciable danger of anticompetitive consequences." *Id.* (citing *Cal. v. Sutter*  
 19 *Health Sys.*, 130 F.Supp.2d 1109, 1119 (N.D. Cal. 2001). "The regulation of  
 20 agreements, such as agreements collectively to fix prices, between business are not  
 21 contained in the text of section 7 of the Clayton Act, which deals exclusively with  
 22 acquisitions by businesses and the harms which result from these acquisitions." *Id.*  
 23 at 1004 (emphasis added) (alleged price fixing agreement between competitors  
 24 found insufficient to state a Section 7 claim).

25 Here, the only acquisition alleged in the Third Amended Complaint is the  
 26 acquisition of Meade, which occurred in 2013. No pre-2013 acquisition is alleged,  
 27 and, therefore, no pre-2013 Clayton Act claim can survive.

1                   **B. Plaintiffs Cannot State A Pre-2013 Sherman Act §1 or §2 Claim**

2                   Section 1 of the Sherman Act makes unlawful “[e]very contract, combination.  
 3 . . . , or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the States.” 15 U.S.C. §  
 4 1. To state a claim under section 1 of the Sherman Act, Plaintiffs must allege that (1)  
 5 Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy; (2) this agreement  
 6 unreasonably restrained trade under either a per se rule of illegality or a rule of  
 7 reason analysis; and (3) the restraint affected interstate commerce. *Tanaka v.*  
 8 *University of Southern California*, 252 F.3d 1059, 1062 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal  
 9 quotations omitted).

10                  Similarly, Section 2 of the Sherman Act prohibits monopolization or  
 11 attempted monopolization of trade or commerce. 15 U.S.C. § 2. A plaintiff asserting  
 12 an attempt claim must plead: (1) a specific intent to control prices or destroy  
 13 competition; (2) predatory or anticompetitive conduct directed at accomplishing that  
 14 purpose; (3) a dangerous probability of achieving “monopoly power,” and (4) causal  
 15 antitrust injury.” *Rebel Oil Co. v. Atl. Richfield Co.*, 51 F.3d 1421, 1434 (9th Cir.  
 16 1995). A monopoly claim requires: (1) the defendant possessed monopoly power in  
 17 the relevant market; (2) the defendant willfully acquired or maintained that power;  
 18 and (3) antitrust injury. *Image Tech. Servs., Inc. v. Eastman Kodak Co.*, 125 F.3d  
 19 1195, 1202 (9th Cir. 1997).

20                  Here, Plaintiffs fail to allege any wrongful conduct pre-2013, let alone  
 21 conduct that was likely to cause or actually caused antitrust injury. *Zenith Radio*  
 22 *Corp. v. Hazeltine Research, Inc.*, 91 S.Ct. 795, 806 (1971) (a cause of action  
 23 accrues and a statute begins to run when a defendant commits an act that injures a  
 24 plaintiff’s business). Plaintiffs cannot show that Defendants caused any injury prior  
 25 to 2013.

26                  Plaintiffs’ only argument as to an alleged pre-2013 conspiracy is the claim  
 27 that Ningbo Sunny forced customers to order inventory through Joyce Huang, and  
 28 the bald allegation that this was “a primary means by which Synta and Ningbo

1 Sunny implemented their price-fixing regime.” [Third Amended Complaint ¶89.]<sup>2</sup>  
 2 Setting aside the fact that use of a trading company, even one affiliated with a  
 3 manufacturer, is not wrongful, but rather standard in the industry, Plaintiffs’ bald  
 4 allegation of price fixing is insufficient to state a Sherman Act claim. *Ashcroft v.*  
 5 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) (“[T]he tenet that a court must accept a complaint’s  
 6 allegations as true is inapplicable to threadbare recitals of a cause of action’s  
 7 elements, supported by mere conclusory statements.”). There is no allegation (other  
 8 than a naked conclusion) supporting the claim that any prices were fixed, or that  
 9 Synta and Ningbo Sunny were even selling the same inventory.

10 Plaintiffs’ own exhibits purportedly offered to support their allegations, are,  
 11 in fact, their very undoing. A simple review of Exhibits 13 and 14 shows that the  
 12 sole example of Ms. Huang purporting to tell Ningbo Sunny to raise its price on a  
 13 single occasion occurred in 2014 and 2015. *See, e.g., Clarke v. Upton*, 703 F. Supp.  
 14 2d 1037, 1041 (E.D. Cal. 2010) (“When ruling on a motion to dismiss, the court  
 15 may consider the complaint, documents attached to the complaint, documents relied  
 16 upon but not attached to the complaint when authenticity is not contested, and  
 17 matters of which the court takes judicial notice.”) Indeed, every single exhibit to the  
 18

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 20 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs’ argument is nothing short of a fraud on this Court. If necessary, the  
 21 factual record will demonstrate that the use of Good Advance and Joyce Huang was  
 22 at the request and suggestion of BraunHagey & Borden’s other client, Orion. Orion  
 23 had requested that Synta Taiwan help it obtain inventory from Ningbo Sunny, and  
 24 the only way to legitimately facilitate payment was through the use of Good  
 25 Advance (which was established in the British Virgin Islands) due to Chinese  
 26 restrictions on payments flowing between Taiwan and China. It was wholly  
 27 legitimate, openly known, and was structured that way not to create any secrecy, but  
 28 to facilitate inventory sales for the benefit of Orion.

1 Complaint—which counsel concedes came from years of discovery in the *Orion*  
 2 litigation—is dated at or after 2013.

3 Plaintiffs’ allegations are similarly defective because there is no claim that  
 4 pre-2013 conduct gave rise to sufficient monopoly power to influence and harm the  
 5 market. “A mere showing of substantial or even dominant market share alone  
 6 cannot establish market power sufficient to carry out a predatory scheme.” *Rebel Oil*  
 7 *Co. v. Atl. Richfield Co.*, 51 F.3d 1421, 1439 (9th Cir. 1995). “The plaintiff must  
 8 show that new rivals are barred from entering the market and show that existing  
 9 competitors lack the capacity to expand their output to challenge the predator’s high  
 10 price.” *Id.*

11 This is true even for a Sherman Act Section 1 claim. For instance, in *Carter*  
 12 *v. Variflex, Inc.*, 101 F.Supp. 2d 1261, 1266, (C.D. Cal. 2000) the court reiterated  
 13 that proof that defendants have power in a properly defined relevant market is  
 14 required to maintain a Section 1 claim. “To prove that the defendant has power in  
 15 the market, the plaintiff must prove the relevant market and that the defendant has  
 16 power within the market. *Id.* As the *Rebel Oil* court further held:

17 Rebel argues that market power is not a prerequisite to antitrust  
 18 injury if the claim is premised on Sherman Act §1. It reasons that  
 19 because vertical price fixing is *per se* illegal, *Arizona v. Maricopa*  
 20 *County Medical Soc'y*, 457 U.S. 332, 347, 102 S.Ct. 2466, 2474–75,  
 21 73 L.Ed.2d 48 (1982), market analysis is not necessary. Rebel  
 22 confuses proof of liability with proof of antitrust injury. *Per se* rules  
 23 relieve plaintiffs of the burden of proving anticompetitive effects,  
 24 which are assumed, but they do not excuse plaintiffs from showing  
 25 that their injury was caused by the anticompetitive aspects of the  
 26 illegal act. *Newman v. Universal Pictures*, 813 F.2d 1519, 1522–23  
 27 (9th Cir.1987), *cert. denied*, 486 U.S. 1059, 108 S.Ct. 2831, 100  
 28 L.Ed.2d 931 (1988). The “mere presence” of a *per se* violation under

1 Sherman Act § 1 “does not by itself bestow on any plaintiff a private  
 2 right of action for damages.” [Id. at 1443-44.]

3 Here, the Complaint alleges merely that an “effective monopoly” was created  
 4 only after the Meade transaction, and that substantial outside competition did exist  
 5 prior to that time:

- 6 • “The effect of that merger has already lessened competition, raised  
 7 barriers to entry, and tended to create a monopoly in the market for  
 8 telescopes in the U.S.” (Third Amended Complaint ¶162.)
- 9 • “With Ningbo Sunny’s acquisition of Meade, which also had  
 10 manufacturing capabilities, the number of sources of supply essentially  
 11 diminished to two: Synta and Ningbo Sunny.” (Id. ¶ 84.)
- 12 • “Competition, innovation, and consumer choice have also been  
 13 restrained due to Ningbo Sunny’s acquisition of Meade. Since Ningbo  
 14 Sunny acquired Meade, Meade has not significantly competed with  
 15 Celestron.” (Id. ¶ 136.)
- 16 • “Moreover, the acquisition of Meade prevented companies that are  
 17 trying to compete against Defendants, such as JOC, from obtaining a  
 18 potential manufacturing facility and important intellectual property that  
 19 would have increased competition. The concentration of patents and  
 20 other intellectual property within the conspiracy has made it impossible  
 21 for new entrants to challenge the conspirators. And the conspiracy’s  
 22 dominance over both manufacturing and distribution makes the  
 23 development of a new manufacturing facility unprofitable because  
 24 there is insufficient demand to support a new factory without selling to  
 25 Celestron.” (Id. ¶136.)
- 26 • “Ningbo Sunny and Synta have together controlled over 65% of the  
 27 Manufacturing Market since 2012. In 2018, they controlled over 90%.”  
 28 (Id. ¶137.)

Indeed, Plaintiffs allege that, prior to 2013, Meade was a formidable competitor and market force.

- “For many years, Meade was the leading U.S. telescope brand.”  
(Third Amended Complaint ¶92.)
- “The Federal Trade Commission blocked attempts by Celestron and Meade to merge in 1991 and 2002 because the mergers would have created monopolies and reduced competition.” (*Id.* ¶93.)
- “If JOC had been able to complete the [Meade] purchase, it would have gained key knowledge about how to make high-end products, as well as a patent portfolio with which to compete against Synta and Ningbo Sunny. It also would have gained a brand to compete against Celestron in the Distribution Market.” (*Id.* ¶94.)

13 Plaintiffs' claims for liability based on pre-2013 alleged conduct are also  
14 contradicted by their allegations that barriers to entry only existed at or after the  
15 time of the Meade acquisition:

- “Ningbo Sunny’s plan to similarly dismantle Meade’s manufacturing capabilities, and the failure of any replacement suppliers to emerge, demonstrates that the barriers to entry into the supply market, combined with Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct, have effectively foreclosed competition at the supply level.” (Third Amended Complaint ¶133.)
- “Competition, innovation, and consumer choice have also been restrained due to Ningbo Sunny’s acquisition of Meade.” (*Id.* ¶136.)
- “Since Ningbo Sunny acquired Meade, Meade has not significantly competed with Celestron.” (*Id.*)

25 The simple fact is that Plaintiffs' claims are predicated principally on the  
26 Meade transaction and the effects alleged to have occurred thereafter. By hastily  
27 cutting and pasting baseless allegations relating to the 2005 to 2012 time period in

1 an attempt to artificially expand their class, Plaintiffs ignore the fact that their own  
 2 allegations and exhibits fatally undermine such an attempt.

3 Even if Plaintiffs could demonstrate that these threadbare, contradicted  
 4 allegations can state any claim against Synta Technology and Ningbo Sunny (they  
 5 cannot), there is no allegation that any of the other Moving Defendants—including  
 6 Celestron; David Shen; Sylvia Shen; Jack Chen; Jean Shen; Suzhou Synta; Nantong  
 7 Schmidt; SW Technology; Synta Canada; Olivon Manufacturing; Joe Lupica; Corey  
 8 Lee; Dave Anderson; Laurence Huen; Olivon USA; and Pacific Telescope Corp.—  
 9 played any role in the alleged pre-2013 conduct. By way of example, the only  
 10 specific allegations of misconduct aimed at Sylvia Shen, Jack Chen, and Laurence  
 11 Huen relate to their purported knowledge of and alleged participation in the 2013  
 12 Meade transaction. Nantong Schmidt was not even formed until 2016. And  
 13 Plaintiffs admit that the only allegation of misconduct of Corey Lee occurred in  
 14 May 2015. [Third Amended Complaint ¶119.]

15 **C. Because Plaintiffs Cannot State Federal Antitrust Claims, Their**  
 16 **Associated State Law Claims Are Barred As Well**

17 All of Plaintiffs’ state law claims borrow from the federal claims. *See, e.g.*,  
 18 *Cel-Tech Commc’ns, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Tel. Co.*, 20 Cal. 4th 163, 180  
 19 (1999); *Cty. of Tuolumne v. Sonora Cmty. Hosp.*, 236 F.3d 1148, 1160 (9th Cir.  
 20 2001) (“The analysis under California’s antitrust law mirrors the analysis under  
 21 federal law because the Cartwright Act . . . was modeled after the Sherman Act.”).  
 22 As such, because there is no basis for the pre-2013 federal claims, there is likewise  
 23 no basis for pre-2013 state law claims.

24 **III. PLAINTIFFS’ CLAIMS ARE BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF**  
 25 **LIMITATIONS**

26 **A. The Complaint Concedes No Misconduct Occurred Within the**  
 27 **Applicable Limitations Period**

28 Plaintiffs have alleged violations of the Sherman Act §§ 1, 2; Clayton Act § 7;

1 and the Cartwright Act—all of which Plaintiffs agree are subject to the four-year  
 2 statute of limitations. *Garrison v. Oracle Corp.*, 159 F. Supp. 3d 1044, 1062–63  
 3 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (analyzing limitations period of these same claims). Case law is  
 4 similarly clear that these claims accrue when a defendant commits an act that injures  
 5 a plaintiff. *Id.* at 1066 (citation omitted) (“[I]n the Ninth Circuit, Sherman Act  
 6 claims accrue under the default accrual rules at the time of the alleged  
 7 anticompetitive conduct.”); see also *Pace Indus., Inc. v. Three Phoenix Co.*, 813  
 8 F.2d 234, 237 (9th Cir. 1987) (emphasis added) (citation omitted) (“A cause of  
 9 action in antitrust accrues each time a plaintiff is injured by an act of the defendant  
 10 and the statute of limitations runs from the commission of the act.”). There is no  
 11 requirement that a “plaintiff actually discover its antitrust claims before the statute  
 12 of limitations begins to run.” *Hexcel Corp. v. Ineos Polymers, Inc.*, 681 F.3d 1055,  
 13 1060 (9th Cir. 2012).

14 Here, every claimed wrongful act in the Complaint is alleged to have occurred  
 15 more than four years before the filing of this Action (*i.e.* before 2016).. For  
 16 instance, Plaintiff alleges:

- 17     • “The conspiracy begins in 2005.” (Third Amended Complaint ¶¶89-  
 18         91.)
- 19     • “Defendants collude to acquire Meade [in 2013].” (*Id.* ¶¶92-109.)
- 20     • Every single exhibit purporting to show any misconduct is dated from  
 21         2013-15.

22 There is no a single piece of evidence or allegation claiming any misconduct  
 23 post 2015.

24     **B. The Applicable Statute Was Not Tolled**

25     Implicitly acknowledging that their claims are barred by the statute of  
 26 limitations, Plaintiffs attempt to plead that the statute of limitations should be tolled  
 27 because: (i) the alleged conduct is self-concealing (Third Amended Complaint  
 28 ¶157); (ii) the alleged misconduct was fraudulently concealed until 2019 (*id.* ¶¶150

1 *et seq.*); and (iii) a “continuing conspiracy” existed. None of these allegations is  
2 sufficient to salvage Plaintiffs’ state law claims.

## 1. Plaintiffs' Self-Concealing Argument Fails As A Matter of Law

5 Plaintiffs allege that the statute of limitations was tolled because Defendants' 6 conduct was "self-concealing." (Third Amended Complaint ¶157.) The Ninth 7 Circuit and this Court have squarely rejected that argument in antitrust cases. 8 *Conmar*, 858 F.2d at 505 ("Conmar claims that Mitsui's acts constitute fraudulent 9 concealment because they were by nature self-concealing. We require more."); 10 *Garrison, supra*, 159 F. Supp. 3d at 1076 ("Plaintiffs must plead more than acts that 11 'by nature are self-concealing.'").

## 2. Plaintiffs Do Not Sufficiently Allege Fraudulent Concealment

13 Plaintiffs cannot resuscitate their stale claims by claiming fraudulent  
14 concealment either. Plaintiff bears the burden of pleading and proving fraudulent  
15 concealment [*Conmar*, 858 F.2d at 502], which requires that plaintiff allege that:  
16 “(1) the defendant took affirmative acts to mislead the plaintiff; (2) the plaintiff did  
17 not have ‘actual or constructive knowledge of the facts giving rise to its claim’; and  
18 (3) the plaintiff acted diligently in trying to uncover the facts giving rise to its claim.  
19 *In re Animation Workers*, 123 F. Supp. 3d 1175, 1194 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (quoting  
20 *Hexcel*, 681 F.3d at 1060); *see also Conmar*, 858 F.2d at 502.

21 “To allege fraudulent concealment, Plaintiffs must establish that ‘its failure to  
22 have notice of its claim was the result of affirmative conduct.’” *Reveal Chat Holdco*,  
23 2020 WL 3969064 (granting motion to dismiss). “Passive concealment of  
24 information is not enough to toll the statute of limitations, unless the defendant had  
25 a fiduciary duty to disclose information to the plaintiff.” *Id.* Even “an affirmative  
26 act of denial” is insufficient, and “to find otherwise would effectively nullify the  
27 statute of limitations in these cases.” *Id.*; *see also Ryan*, 147 F. Supp. 3d 8 at 886;  
28 *Reveal Chat Holdco*, 2020 WL 3969064, at \*5.

1       Here, the only alleged fraudulent concealment is that Joyce Huang, Synta, and  
 2 Ningbo Sunny concealed this portion of their conspiracy by concealing the fact that  
 3 Ms. Huang was controlled by the broader Synta enterprise. For example, the Third  
 4 Amended Complaint alleges that Ms. Huang, Synta, and Ningbo Sunny publicly  
 5 referred to Synta Tech as “Good Advance,” and would pretend that Good Advance  
 6 was just a trading company with no connection to Synta.” (Complaint ¶90.)

7       Plaintiffs’ argument does not meet any of the elements of fraudulent  
 8 concealment. First, there is no affirmative act to conceal any information from  
 9 Plaintiffs. Even if Synta Technology had “conceal[ed] the fact that Ms. Huang was  
 10 controlled by the broader Synta enterprise,” that type of “failure to disclose” as  
 11 opposed to active concealment does not rise to the level of an affirmative  
 12 misrepresentation. *See In re Cathode Ray Tube II*, 2016 WL 8669891, at \*4  
 13 (“passive concealment is not enough.”)

14       Finally, Plaintiffs cannot claim that they lacked actual or constructive  
 15 knowledge of where Joyce Huang really worked. As Plaintiffs’ own exhibits to the  
 16 Third Amended Complaint (Exs. 13, 14) demonstrate, Ms. Huang communicated  
 17 using a Synta email address. *See, supra, Clarke*, 703 F. Supp. 2d at 1041 (“When  
 18 ruling on a motion to dismiss, the court may consider the complaint, documents  
 19 attached to the complaint,...). Plaintiffs are, by definition, retailers. If they had  
 20 been forced to purchase from Joyce Huang, as Plaintiffs allege, they would have  
 21 seen her email address on every single transaction.

22       The desperate nature of Plaintiffs’ effort is best exemplified by Plaintiffs’  
 23 argument that “Celestron claims that Ms. Huang destroyed all evidence relating to  
 24 her and Synta Technology’s role in the conspiracy in order to conceal the antitrust  
 25 conspiracy at issue in this suit from litigation such as this one. In specific, Synta  
 26 Technology’s counsel admitted that Synta Technology destroyed its documents  
 27 because ‘the aggravation of having to deal with a potential lawsuit was the straw  
 28 that broke the camel[’]s back’ and ‘the fact that they had faced a lawsuit in the

1 United States, a potential lawsuit in the United States over that very business which  
 2 they finally said this is just not worth the aggravation anymore.”” [Third Amended  
 3 Complaint ¶91.]

4 Plaintiffs’ argument does not salvage its fraudulent concealment argument.  
 5 Alleging that the records were destroyed to hide a conspiracy “on information and  
 6 belief” is no substitute for the required showing of particularity of a substantive  
 7 basis to support a claim. There is also no sufficient basis to allege that any  
 8 destruction in the ordinary course of business constituted an affirmative act of  
 9 fraudulent concealment.

10 So that there is no doubt, Judge DeMarchi has already rejected Plaintiffs’  
 11 intentional misreading of the alleged reasons for the document destruction—which  
 12 occurred in the ordinary course of business in the process of closing down  
 13 operations when no litigation was pending or anticipated. More specifically,  
 14 Moving Defendants disclosed the destruction of the records and voluntarily agreed  
 15 to depositions relating to the reasons for the destruction. Plaintiffs moved the Court  
 16 to expand the scope of the depositions on the same spoliation theory articulated in  
 17 the Third Amended Complaint. The Court rejected that argument, and the only  
 18 “evidence” on which Plaintiffs relied to support their argument of the reason for the  
 19 document destruction—counsel’s statements:

20 Plaintiffs do not dispute Defendants’ description of the timing of  
 21 Plaintiffs’ demand letter to the Synta defendants. They also do not  
 22 identify any circumstances that they believe should have put the Synta  
 23 defendants on notice of the reasonable prospect of further litigation  
 24 following the Synta defendants’ settlement of the Orion litigation and  
 25 before the Synta defendants disposed of their corporate records.  
 26 Rather, Plaintiffs rely solely on defendants’ counsel’s remarks during  
 27 a recent discovery conference, which they interpret as an admission  
 28 that the Synta defendants anticipated future litigation based on the

1 same facts underlying the Orion litigation and that the Synta  
 2 defendants deliberately destroyed documents or permitted Joyce  
 3 Huang to facilitate their removal or destruction. The Court has  
 4 reviewed the transcript of the parties' discovery conference and is not  
 5 persuaded that Defendants' counsel's remarks have the meaning and  
 6 significance that Plaintiffs attribute to them. Absent some evidence  
 7 that would support a finding that the Synta defendants should have  
 8 anticipated future litigation and should have known that the corporate  
 9 records they destroyed would be relevant to such litigation, there is no  
 10 justification for the breadth of the inquiry encompassed by Topics 1-3  
 11 and 11."

12 [EFC 201 at 3-4; *see also* ECF 191 Ex. A [06/18/21 Zoom Recording at 23:7-15  
 13 (Defense counsel: "just so we're clear, I'm not saying they closed the businesses  
 14 because of the litigation [i.e. *Orion* litigation].") .]

15 The simple fact is that there is no basis whatsoever to suggest that records  
 16 were destroyed to hide a conspiracy, and the records on which Plaintiffs rely  
 17 demonstrate the opposite. Absent more, Plaintiffs have no basis to state a claim for  
 18 fraudulent concealment. If they were concerned about the fact that Joyce Huang  
 19 worked in conjunction with Synta, they had every way of knowing and acting on  
 20 that at the time.

### 21           **3. Plaintiffs Cannot Rely on a "Continuing Conspiracy" Theory**

22           The "continuing conspiracy" doctrine also does not salvage Plaintiffs' claims  
 23 for the time period of 2005 to 2012. As this Court recognized, the continuing  
 24 conduct doctrine only allows Plaintiffs to seek redress for the previous four years:

25           The Court agrees with the court in *In re Packaged Seafood* that the  
 26 continuing conspiracy doctrine does not entitle Plaintiffs to recover  
 27 for all past injuries; rather, each new price-fixed sale triggers a new  
 28 limitations period for Plaintiffs to recover "the damages caused by

1 that act.” *Zenith Radio Corp.*, 401 U.S. at 338–39; *see also Klehr v.*  
 2 *A.O. Smith Corp.*, 521 U.S. 179, 189 (1997) (“[T]he commission of a  
 3 separate new overt act generally does not permit the plaintiff to  
 4 recover for the injury caused by old overt acts outside the limitations  
 5 period.”); *In re Packaged Seafood*, 242 F. Supp. 3d at 1098 (“It does  
 6 not therefore necessarily follow that each new injury constitutes  
 7 Sherman-Act-compensable harm that—when timely litigated—  
 8 provides an avenue of redress for past, non-timely-pursued harms.”).  
 9 However, the Court departs from the *In re Packaged Seafood*  
 10 analysis in finding that under *Oliver*, Plaintiffs may recover damages  
 11 for alleged price-fixed sales throughout the last four years.

12 [ECF 173 at p.9.] In other words, Plaintiffs are limited to recovery for alleged and  
 13 proven misconduct which took place from 2016 forward.

14 **C. Even Assuming Defendants’ Pre-2013 Conduct Was Wrongful,**  
 15 **Plaintiffs’ Claims For 2013 to At Least 2016 Are Time Barred**

16 This Court accepted for purposes of the prior motion to dismiss that Plaintiffs  
 17 were misled by certain defendants’ alleged active concealment. However, if it is  
 18 now Plaintiffs’ position that misconduct was occurring *pre*-2013, this fundamentally  
 19 changes the analysis. Indeed, because the alleged concealment—disguising Joyce  
 20 Huang’s role with Synta—was actually knowable and discoverable, as discussed  
 21 above and in light of Joyce Huang’s Synta email address, Plaintiffs were on notice  
 22 prior to 2013 of the alleged conspiracy—meaning Plaintiffs should have taken  
 23 reasonable steps to investigate further at that time.

24 **IV. PLAINTIFFS CANNOT STATE CLAIMS AGAINST MANY OF THE**  
 25 **MOVING DEFENDANTS**

26 An antitrust complaint “must allege that each individual defendant joined the  
 27 conspiracy and played some role in it because, at the heart of an antitrust conspiracy  
 28 is an agreement and a conscious decision by each defendant to join it.” *In re TFT-*

1 *LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*, 586 F. Supp. 2d 1109, 1117 (N.D. Cal. 2008); *see*  
 2 *also In re Cal. Title Ins. Antitrust Litig.*, at \*7–8 (N.D. Cal. May 21, 2009).  
 3 “Formulaic allegations lumping all Defendants together are insufficient to state a  
 4 claim.” *Suguri v. Wells Fargo Bank*, No. CV 09-1828 (PSG), 2009 WL 2486546, at  
 5 \*6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 7, 2009); *see also Brennan v. Concord EFS, Inc.*, 369 F. Supp.  
 6 2d 1127, 1136 (N.D. Cal. 2005) (dismissing complaint against certain defendants  
 7 because it failed to plead allegations “specifically connecting [those defendants] to  
 8 the alleged conspiracy”). For this reason, Plaintiffs are required to plead specific  
 9 facts establishing the involvement of each and every named defendant. *See, e.g.*,  
 10 *Kendall v. Visa U.S.A., Inc.*, 518 F.3d 1042, 1048 (9th Cir. 2008) (requiring  
 11 allegations that answer the who, what, when and where of each purported  
 12 conspirator’s involvement).

13 Plaintiffs again fail to meet that burden with respect to several defendants:

14 **A. SW Technology and Synta Canada**

15 Plaintiff again concedes, that SW Technology is a holding company created  
 16 to purchase Celestron. [Third Amended Complaint ¶24.] As this Court already  
 17 recognized in dismissing the claims in the Second Amended Complaint against SW  
 18 Technology, “the fact that SW was created for the purpose of acquiring Celestron in  
 19 2005 does not raise any inference of wrongdoing given that, as explained further  
 20 below, the SAC does not allege any particular misconduct with respect to that  
 21 acquisition. It is common for companies to create special purpose entities or holding  
 22 companies for the purpose of acquiring a target, and without more, there is nothing  
 23 nefarious about the use of such a holding company to acquire Celestron.” [ECF 173  
 24 at pp. 16-17.]

25 In this Complaint, Plaintiffs add the allegation that: “[b]ecause SW  
 26 Technology is owned and operated by Defendants Synta Technology, David Shen  
 27 and Sylvia Shen, it is a member of the conspiracy and liable for its acts.” [Third  
 28 Amended Complaint at ¶25.] Plaintiffs allege the same for Synta Canada. [Id. ¶26.]

1 Plaintiffs' newfound allegation still does not state facts sufficient to state  
 2 claims against SW Technology and Synta Canada. The fact that each is purportedly  
 3 owned and operated by Synta, David Shen, and Sylvia Shen does not make it—as a  
 4 separate entity—liable for alleged acts of others in the conspiracy. Otherwise, every  
 5 entity with any tangential connection to any member of the alleged conspiracy  
 6 would automatically be a co-conspirator.

7 *Arandell Corp. v. Centerpoint Energy Servs., Inc.*, 900 F.3d 623, 631 (9th Cir.  
 8 2018), cited in the Complaint, does not hold differently. Rather that case, which  
 9 applied Wisconsin law, involved a wholly-owned subsidiary (which is not alleged  
 10 here), and relied on the fact that the subsidiary itself “engage[d] in coordinated  
 11 activity in furtherance of the anticompetitive scheme of its parent and/or commonly  
 12 owned affiliates.” Indeed, the *Arandell* court recognized that, absent the  
 13 coordination to further the anticompetitive purpose, there can be no liability on the  
 14 part of the subsidiary because the law “does not supply a theory of unbounded  
 15 vicarious liability for the *acts* of legally distinct entities....and “does not support  
 16 holding a subsidiary liable for the parent's independent conduct.” *Id.* at 633. For  
 17 this reason, this Court has already held it insufficient that Plaintiffs attempted to  
 18 allege that SW Technology was a wholly owned subsidiary of Synta Technology.  
 19 [ECF 173 at 16.]

20 Next, Plaintiffs allege that “SW Technology [and Synta Canada]—directly  
 21 and/or through its subsidiaries, which it wholly owned and/or controlled—  
 22 manufactured, marketed, and/or sold telescopes for which its parent company and  
 23 beneficial ownership had fixed prices, divided the market, and undertaken the other  
 24 anticompetitive acts alleged herein, and that were sold and purchased throughout the  
 25 United States, including in this District, all in advancement of the anticompetitive  
 26 conspiracy alleged herein.” [Third Amended Complaint ¶¶24, 26.]

27 First, this allegation directly contradicts the allegation that SW Technology is  
 28 a mere “holding company.” It also does not even allege that SW Technology and

1 Synta Canada engaged in any wrongful conduct, and neither can be vicariously  
 2 liable for the acts of subsidiaries. Indeed, all this allegation really alleges is that  
 3 both companies directly or indirectly, manufactured, marketed, or sold telescopes.  
 4 That is not sufficient to state claims against SW Technology and Synta Canada, for  
 5 the same reasons this Court previously held that the same allegation was insufficient  
 6 against Nantong Schmidt. [ECF 173 at 17-19 (finding insufficient the allegation  
 7 that “Nantong Schmidt ‘is owned and/or controlled by David Shen’ and participated  
 8 in the conspiracy by “manufactur[ing] telescopes that were sold into this District  
 9 during the Class Period, including to Defendant Celestron” at artificial,  
 10 supracompetitive prices).] Likewise, the Court also found infirm the previous,  
 11 similar allegation against Pacific Telescope that it “participated in Defendants’  
 12 conspiracy by distributing Synta telescopes.” [ECF 173 at 17.] *See also In re Cal.*  
 13 *Title Ins.*, 2009 WL 1458025, at \*8 (finding insufficient allegations that “each of the  
 14 Parent Corporations ‘wholly owns and controls its affiliates and subsidiaries,’ that  
 15 each does business in California ‘through’ those subsidiaries, and that each of the  
 16 subsidiaries ‘engaged in the conduct challenged here with the approval’ of the  
 17 Parent Corporations”).

18       **B. Pacific Telescope**

19       As with SW Technology, Plaintiffs assert that “During the Class Period,  
 20 Pacific Telescope—directly and/or through its subsidiaries, which it wholly owned  
 21 and/or controlled—manufactured, marketed, and/or sold telescopes at prices that  
 22 were unlawfully inflated as a result of the anticompetitive conspiracy alleged herein,  
 23 and that were sold and purchased throughout the United States, including in this  
 24 District.” [Third Amended Complaint ¶29.] For the same reasons discussed above,  
 25 this allegation is irremediably infirm.

26       Plaintiffs also allege that Pacific Telescope principals “Sylvia Shen and Jack  
 27 Chen were aware of and approved Celestron’s involvement in the unlawful  
 28 acquisition of Meade, and participated in numerous meetings after the acquisition of

1 Meade in which Chairman Ni, Chairman Shen, and other Celestron and Meade  
 2 executives jointly planned the companies' activities and strategies, including their  
 3 price-fixing and market division." [Third Amended Complaint ¶14.]

4 First, there is no allegation that these individuals were acting on behalf of  
 5 Pacific Telescope at the time. Second, even these allegations against Sylvia Shen  
 6 and Jack Chen individually—which amount to nothing more than an alleged  
 7 awareness of the conspiracy, and suggest no direct or active participation by these  
 8 two, but rather only by others in the alleged meetings—are insufficient to state  
 9 claims against these individuals, let alone to impute it to Pacific Telescope. *In re*  
 10 *Cathode Ray Tube I*, 738 F. Supp. 2d at 1019; *In re TFT-LCD*, 586 F. Supp. 2d at  
 11 1117.

12 **C. Nantong Schmidt and Suzhou Synta**

13 With respect to Nantong Schmidt and Suzhou Synta, Plaintiffs' allegations  
 14 are almost precisely, and substantively identical, to the prior allegations this Court  
 15 already found to be insufficient:

16	Second Amended Complaint ¶¶20, 21	Third Amended Complaint ¶¶20, 21
17	Suzhou Synta and Nantong Schmidt are 18 "owned and/or controlled by David 19 Shen and participated in the conspiracy 20 by "manufactur[ing] telescopes that 21 were sold into this District during the 22 Class Period, including to Defendant 23 Celestron" at artificial, 24 supracompetitive price."	During the Class Period, Suzhou Synta and Nantong Synta [sic]—"directly and/or through its subsidiaries, which it wholly owned and/or controlled— manufactured, marketed, and/or sold telescopes at prices that were unlawfully inflated as a result of the anticompetitive conspiracy alleged herein, and that were sold and purchased throughout the United States, including in this District and to Defendant Celestron.

25  
 26 These allegations are insufficient for the same reasons the Court already  
 27 found them to be infirm.  
 28

1                   **D. Jean Shen, Olivon Manufacturing, and Olivon USA**

2                   Jean Shen is not named as a defendant in the IPP complaint, only this action.  
 3 This Court has already held insufficient the allegations made by the DPPs against  
 4 her:

5                   With respect to Jean Shen, Plaintiffs allege that she is David  
 6 Shen's sister, that she is a conduit through whom he "exercises  
 7 control over" Olivon Manufacturing and Olivon USA, and that  
 8 she personally actively "participated in, planned, and carried out  
 9 the conspiracy" by "representing to telescope distributors that  
 10 Synta's horizontal competitor and co-conspirator Ningbo Sunny . . .  
 11 . . was one of 'my family's companies.'" SAC ¶ 19. The most that  
 12 can be inferred from these sparse allegations is that Ms. Shen was  
 13 aware of the connection between Synta and Ningbo Sunny.  
 14 However, these allegations say nothing about any action that Ms.  
 15 Shen may have taken to join the conspiracy, and it is not clear  
 16 what role—if any—she played in it. [ECF 173 at p.19.]

17                   In the latest version of the Complaint, Plaintiffs parrot the same allegations,  
 18 but now add language that "Jean Shen was aware of and took advantage of her  
 19 brother Synta's price-fixing and market division by using her influence with her  
 20 brother to sell telescopes produced by Ningbo Sunny through her own companies,  
 21 Olivon USA, LLC and Olivon Manufacturing Co. Ltd., for her own profit [and that]  
 22 Jean's sales activities on behalf of the conspirators were thus made with actual  
 23 knowledge of the conspiracy and with the intent to advance its ends." [Third  
 24 Amended Complaint ¶19.]

25                   Plaintiffs' allegations are infirm for the same reasons discussed above. At  
 26 their core, they merely amount to an allegation that Jean Shen knew of the alleged  
 27 conspiracy, and sold telescopes. These are legally insufficient.

1        The allegations against the Olivon entities merely repeat the allegations  
 2 against Jean Shen, with the equally infirm language discussed above that they  
 3 “manufactured, marketed, and/or sold telescopes at prices that were unlawfully  
 4 inflated as a result of the anticompetitive conspiracy alleged herein, and that were  
 5 sold and purchased throughout the United States, including in this District.” [Third  
 6 Amended Complaint ¶¶27-28.] These allegations are legally insufficient for the  
 7 same reasons discussed above with respect to the same allegation against SW  
 8 Technology and Pacific Telescope.

9        **E. Jack Chen**

10       The allegations against Jack Chen do not demonstrate any active involvement  
 11 in the alleged conspiracy. For instance, Plaintiffs allege that Mr. Chen “participated  
 12 in, planned, and carried out the conspiracy detailed below. As a member of  
 13 Celestron’s executive team, at all relevant times, Jack Chen, in collusion with David  
 14 Shen, Sylvia Shen, and Laurence Huen controlled strategic business decisions for  
 15 Defendant Celestron, including all of the anticompetitive activities, price fixing,  
 16 market allocation, retaliation, and conspiracy to monopolize alleged herein.” These  
 17 are merely conclusions that this Court may ignore.

18       This is further evident by the only examples Plaintiffs can cite. Plaintiffs  
 19 allege that: “Defendant Chen was aware of Ningbo Sunny’s efforts to purchase  
 20 Meade before Ningbo Sunny submitted a bid, a fact that was disclosed in a filing  
 21 with federal securities regulators.” But again, even if true, mere knowledge is  
 22 insufficient. Plaintiffs further allege that “Defendant Chen authorized, approved,  
 23 and ratified Celestron’s involvement in the unlawful acquisition of Meade,” but  
 24 again that is a mere conclusion. Although Plaintiffs also claim that Jack Chen “was  
 25 on the email between Ningbo Sunny and Synta and Celestron personnel in which  
 26 Peter Ni stated that “to prevent JOC to buy MEADE, we decided to purchase  
 27 MEADE by sunny after discussion. But the premise of this case is  
 28 CELESTRON/SYNTA should be provided the financial support to SUNNY,” that

1 does not mean he participated, merely because he was copied. Rather, the passive  
 2 receipt of an email by an employee does not plausibly establish conscious  
 3 commitment to conspire. *See Williamson Oil Co., Inc. v. Philip Morris USA*, 346  
 4 F.3d 1287, 1319 (11th Cir. 2003) (“opportunity to fix prices without any showing  
 5 that [defendants] *actually* conspired” insufficient to support conspiracy claim).  
 6 Neither does the fact that “Defendant Chen participated in numerous meetings after  
 7 the acquisition of Meade in which Chairman Ni, Chairman Shen, and other  
 8 Celestron and Meade executives jointly planned the companies’ activities and  
 9 strategies, including their price-fixing and market division.”

10 **V. MOVING DEFENDANTS INCORPORATE THEIR DENIED**  
 11 **ARGUMENTS FROM THE PRIOR MOTIONS TO DISMISS**

12 Moving Defendants will not repeat or rehash the arguments in the prior  
 13 motions to dismiss that this Court rejected. However, for purposes of preserving the  
 14 record, particularly given that some of these issues may be influenced by the  
 15 outcome of the *Orion* litigation appeal, Moving Defendants incorporate those prior  
 16 arguments here. These arguments include that: (i) all claims are barred by the  
 17 applicable statutes of limitations; (ii) Plaintiffs cannot state any claim for any time  
 18 period under Clayton Act section 7; (iii) Plaintiffs cannot state any claim for any  
 19 time period under Sherman Act sections 1 or 2; and (iv) Plaintiffs cannot state state  
 20 law claims, or alternatively, this Court should decline jurisdiction over those claims.

21 **VI. CONCLUSION**

22 For the foregoing reasons, this Motion to dismiss should be granted. Because  
 23 Plaintiffs have already had an opportunity to amend, leave to further amend should  
 24 be denied.

25  
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 27  
 28

1 DATED: October 12, 2021

WEINBERG GONSER, LLP

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CHRISTOPHER FROST  
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